

## NER

NEITHER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He neither loves,  
Nor either cares for him. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

Both, one, or neither? neither can be enjoy'd  
If both remain alive. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:

Thus I absolve myself, and excuse him,  
Who fav'd my life and honour, but praise neither. *Dryd.*

Experience makes us sensible of both, though our narrow  
understandings can comprehend neither. *Locke.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren,  
neither lord, neither slave to his brother; but independent of  
each other. *Locke.*

NEOPHYTE. *n. f.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *ne* and *φυω*.] One regenerate  
ated; a convert.

NEOTERIC. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some  
ancients, or the capricious of one or two neoterics. *Grew.*

NEP. *n. f.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

NEPENTHE. *n. f.* [*νεπενθη*, Gr.] A drug that drives away  
all pains.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,  
Lull'd with the sweet nepenthe of a court;

There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,  
Once break their rest nor stir them from their place. *Pope.*

NELPHEW. *n. f.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.]

1. The son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;  
My brightest nephew and whom best I love. *Dryden.*

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power,  
the grandson by a daughter, hath a right before a nephew by  
a brother? *Locke.*

2. The grandson. Out of use.

With what intent they were first published, those words  
of the nephew of Jesus do plainly enough signify, after that  
my grand-father Jesus had given himself to the reading of  
the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers,  
and had gotten therein sufficient judgment, he propos'd al-  
to to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.

Hooker, b. v. f. 21.

Her fire at length is kind,  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,  
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Descendant, however distant. Out of use.

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd  
By due success, and all their nephews late,  
Even thrice eleven descents the crown retain'd. *Fairy Q.*

NEPHRETICK. *adj.* [*νεφρητικη*, Gr.; *nephretique*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the organs of urine.

2. Troubled with the stone.

The diet of nephretic persons ought to be such as is op-  
posite to the alkaliescent nature of the salts in their blood.

Arbutinet on Aliments.

3. Good against the stone.

The nephretic stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green;  
but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with  
white, black, and sometimes yellow. *Woodw. Met. Foss.*

NEPOTISM. *n. f.* [*nepotisme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fond-  
ness for nephews.

To this humour of nepotism Rome owes its present splendor;  
for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so  
many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and  
statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different  
families. *Addison on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. f.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, Fr.] The organs of sen-  
sation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

The nerves do ordinarily accompany the arteries through  
all the body; they have also blood-vessels, as the other parts  
of the body. Wherever any nerve sends out a branch, or  
receives one from another, or where two nerves join toge-  
ther, there is generally a ganglion or plexus. *Quincy.*

What man dare, I dare:

Approach thou like the rugged Ruffian bear;  
I take any shape but that, and my firm nerve

Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. It is used by the poets for finew or tendon.

Strong Thyrasimed discharged a speeding blow  
Full on his neck, and cut the nerves in two. *Pope's Odyssey.*

NEVELESS. *adj.* [*from nerve*.] Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, nerveless, faint and dead,  
Had not her sister Satire held her head. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

NEVVOUS. *adj.* [*nerveus*, Latin.] Well strung; strong; vi-  
gorous.

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,  
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*

2. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, nervous creatures. *Cheney.*

NEVVY. *adj.* [*from nerve*.] Strong; vigorous. Not in use.

## NET

Death, that dark spirit, in his net, arm doth lie,  
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then man die. *Sta.*

NESCIENCE. *n. f.* [*from nescire*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state  
of not knowing.

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have  
resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and  
after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a  
professed nescience. *Glavin. Serf. c. ii.*

NESH. *adj.* [*nepe*, Saxon.] Soft; tender; easily hurt. *Stin.*

NESS.

1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a sub-  
stantive, denoting state or quality; as, *poisonous*, *poisonousness*;  
*turbid*, *turbidness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*; from *nysse*, Saxon.

2. The termination of many names of places where there is  
a headland or promontory; from *nepe*, Saxon; a *nose* of  
*land*, or headland; as *INVERNESS*.

NEST. *n. f.* [*nepe*, Saxon.]

1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her  
young.

If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way, thou  
shalt not take the dam with the young. *Dent. xxii. 6.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a  
nest and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he  
admitted. *Dent.*

3. An abode; place of residence; a receptacle. Generally in a  
bad sense: as, a nest of rogues and thieves.

Come from that nest

Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep. *Shaks.*

4. A warm close habitation, generally in contempt.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them,  
will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God,  
be drawn forth from their warm nests. *Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or conveniences.

To NEST. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build nests.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the moun-  
tains of the moon, and the king of birds nest'd within his  
leaves. *Howard's Vocal Fowl.*

NESTEGG. *n. f.* [*nest* and *egg*.] An egg left in the nest to  
keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for thew,

Like nesteggs, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NESTLE. *v. n.* [*from nest*.] To settle; to harbour; to  
lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the  
wild country, and there nestle till greater succours came.

*Bacon's War with Spain.*

A cock got into a stable was nestling in the straw among the  
horries.

The king's sister wents commonly by the throne, and  
nestles in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*

Flut'ring there they nestle near the throne,  
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is strowed with several plants, amongst which  
the snails nestle all the winter. *Addison on Italy.*

Mark where the fly directors creep,  
Nor to the shore approach too nigh;

The monsters nestle in the deep,  
To seize you in your passing by. *Swift's Miscell.*

To NESTLE. *v. a.*

1. To house, as in a nest.

Poor heart!

That labour'st yet to nestle thee,  
Thou think'st by hovering here to get a part, *Dante.*

In a forbidden or forbidding tree.

Cupid found a downy bed,  
And nestl'd in his little head. *Prior.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd  
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds;

She, like his mother, nestles him. *Chapman's Iliad.*

NESTLING. *n. f.* [*from nestle*.] A bird just taken out of the  
nest.

NET. *n. f.* [*neti*, Gothick; *net*, Saxon.] A texture woven  
with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare  
for animals.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net, nor time,  
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He made nets of chequer-work for the chapters, upon the  
top of the pillars. *1 Kings vii. 17.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a  
net, but cannot at all ease our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The vegetative tribes,

Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves. *Temple.*

NETHER. *adj.* [*neoter*, Saxon; *neuter*, Dutch.] It has the  
form of a comparative, but is never used in expressed, but  
only in implied comparison; for we see the *neither* part, but  
never say this part is *neither* than that, nor is any positive in  
use, though it seems comprised in the word *neither*. *Neuter*  
is not now much in use.

1. Lower; not upper. *No.*

## NEU

No man shall take the *neither* or the upper millstone to  
pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the com-  
plexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly  
they draw with a full and *neither* great lip. *Peacham.*

This odious offspring

Thine own begotten, breaking violent way  
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain

Distorted, all my *neither* shape thus grew

Transform'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

The upper part thereof was whey, *Hudibras, p. i.*

The *neither*, orange mix'd with grey.

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,  
With barking dogs deform'd her *neither* parts. *Reformam.*

As if great Atlas from his height

Should sink beneath his heav'nly weight,  
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall

Should gape immenely, and ruining down o'erwhelm this  
*neither* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;

The first sublime in heaven, the last is whirl'd  
Below the regions of the *neither* world. *Dryden.*

2. Being in a lower place.

This shews you are above,

You justices, that think our *neither* crimes,  
So speedily can change. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Non-bodies were those bad angels, teen

How ring on wing under the cope of hell,  
'Twixt upper, *neither*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

No less desire

To found this *neither* empire, which might rise,  
In emulation, opposite to heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The gods with hate beheld the *neither* sky,

The gholls repine. *Dryden's Æn.*

NETHERMOST. *n. f.* [*super*, of *neither*.] Lowest.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou hast delivered  
my soul from the *neithermost* hell. *Psalms lxxvii. 13.*

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r,

Or pits, of the *neithermost* abyss  
Might in that noise reduce. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

All that can be laid of a liar lodg'd in the very *neithermost*  
hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare  
any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be  
too good for him. *South's Sermons.*

Hieraculus tells us, that the eclipse of the sun was after  
the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our sight,  
appears uppermost, and the convex *neithermost*. *Kailaga. Bur.*

NETTING. *n. f.* A reticulated piece of work.

NETTLE. *n. f.* [*netel*, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina  
included in an envelopment; but these are barren; for the  
embryos are produced either on different plants, or on dif-  
ferent parts of the same plant, without any viable flower,  
which becomes a bivalve seed-vessel, sometimes gathered in-  
to round heads, and at other times small and hairy, inclosing  
several seeds. *Miller.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of biter quality. *Shaksf. Hen. V.*

Some do like to thorns and nettles live,

That none for them can, when they perish, grieve. *Waller.*

To NETTLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To sting; to irritate;  
to provoke.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this affront,  
that every man took it to himself. *L'Estrange.*

Although at every part of the Apostles discourse some of  
them might be uneasy and nettled, yet a moderate silence and  
attention was still observed. *Bentley.*

NETWORK. *n. f.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or  
interfused, at equal distances, with interstices between the in-  
terfusions.

Nor any skill'd in workmanship emboss'd;  
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine;  
Might in their dexter cunning ever dare,  
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

A large cavity in the fincipit was filled with ribbons, lace,  
and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of net-  
work. *Addison's Spectator.*

1. At no time.

2. It is used in a form of speech handed down by the left  
writers, but lately accused, I think, with justice, of solec-  
ism; as, *he is mistaken though never so wise*. It is now main-  
tained, that propriety requires it to be expressed thus, *he is*  
*mistaken though ever so wise*; that is, *he is mistaken how wise*  
*soever he be*. The common mode can only be defended by  
supplying a very harsh and unprecedented ellipsis; *he is mis-*  
*taken though so wise, as never was any*: such however is the  
common use of the word among the best authors.

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,  
And always weary'd, I was never pleas'd. *Prior.*

## NEU

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.

*Comenius's Idea of the World.*

Be it *never* so true which we teach the world to believe,  
yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small  
thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give  
according as ye shall say. *Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

In a living creature, though *never* so great, the sense and  
the affects of any one part of the body, instantly make a  
transfusion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They destroyed all, were it *never* so pleasant, within a  
mile of the town. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, would not be  
brought to see that which he had no mind to see, let it be  
placed in *never* so clear a light, and *never* so near him.

*Atterbury's Sermons.*

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigor-  
ously, is the principal in war, you but a second. *Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him, may carry  
his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse.

*South's Sermons.*

4. It seems in some phrases to have the sense of an adjective.

Not any.

He answered him to *never* a word, inasmuch that the go-  
vernour marvelled. *Matt. xxvii. 14.*

5. It is much used in composition; as, *never-ending*, having  
no end; of which some examples are subjoined.

Nature affureth us by *never-failing* experience, and reason  
by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth  
have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* fear,

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never-failing* sword made war to cease;

And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flows,

Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers;  
But over-charg'd with *never-ceasing* rain,  
Become too moist. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,  
Deserv'd and gain'd their *never-fading* bays. *Rowcommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays,

Nor Linus crown'd with *never-fading* bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never-erring* dart. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never-opening* gates.

He to quench his drought so much inclin'd,  
May snowy fields and nitrous pastures find;  
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,  
And be refresh'd with *never-waiting* food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never-blushing* head,

And all was hush'd, as folly's self lay dead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

What the weak head with strongest bias rules,

Is pride, the *never-failing* vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy busy *never-meaning* face,

Thy screw'd up front, thy state grimace. *Swift.*

NEVERTHELESS. *adv.* [*nevertheless*.] Notwithstanding that.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of  
Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself  
agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be  
abolished. *Hooker, b. iv.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ships ready  
to depart; *nevertheless* the admirals, with such ships only  
as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth towards  
them. *Bacon.*

Creation must needs infer providence; and God's making  
the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or  
that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheless* in-  
dependent upon him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*

NEUROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νευρον* and *λογος*.] A description of the  
nerves.

NEUROLOGY. *n. f.* [*νευρον* and *λογος*.] The anatomy of the  
nerves.